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WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The year that is fast drawing to close is the seventh of the twentieth century. It is the last of what may be called, in Old Testament parlance, a week of years. During the ancient dispensation every seventh year was a Sabbath year, or a year of rest.

The Mosaic law relating to this subfect provided that, "six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather the fruits thereof; but the seventh year thou shalt let it rest, that thine ox and thine ass may rest, and the son of thy handmald and the stranger may be refreshed." (Exod. 23: 10.)

This division of time in seven was further carried out in the provision that the year after seven times seven years. or the fiftleth, was to be observed as a year of jubilec. On that year liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to ell the inhabitants, "and ye shall re turn every man unto his possession and unto his family." (Lev. 25: 8-24.)

These peculiar provisions of the Mosaic law are very generally admired as benevolent and wise, though they have not been incorporated in modern law codes. Their aim was to prevent any great social inequality, by restoring liberry and property at regular intervals to those who had been unfortunate They sought to provide needed rest for both man and beast, and the soll itself. Are we mistaken in supposing that It similar provisions could be applied to modern life, there would be less insanity in the world, for the self-evident reason that the periodical days and years of rest would take the edgeoff the sharp competition and eager rivalries in the struggle for existence which, under present conditions, is almost without cessation? The people who were living under the provisions of the Mosaic dispensation were forced, at regular intervals, to pause in their pursuit of temporal things and devote themselves to spiritual matters. The consequence was that they became strong both physically and mentally.

But modern nations are subject to conditions entirely different to those under that benevolent law. It is nevertheless not inappropriate, at the end of this seventh year of the century, to pause for a moment and look toward the future. What will the Century, yet so young, bring? Peculiar conditions may be observed all around us. There is unrest everywhere. Human institutions are swaying and tottering, and the rumbles, as of an earthquake, are heard from below. Ethical codes are being torn to shreds. The very halls of justice are being defiled in the sight of heaven. The foundations of the home are being submerged by the rising flood of divorces and other raging, surging elements of wrong. Murderers of both sexes are let lose to propagate their species. Never before was the strife between employers and employes as bitter as it is now. Never before was the tension between the different "classes" more threatening than now, except in times of actual revolution. What will the future bring? In answer to this question various

forecasts have been made. Scientists believe that many astronomical and electric problems will be solved, and that great wonders will be performed. They believe that we will receive messages from other planets, before the century is over, and that such inventions as telephones, telegraphs, the third rail, etc., will give way for contrivances not yet dreamed of. They predict that man will be able to read the signs of the atmosphere with perfeet merrancy. "We shall be in it position," says one, "not only to warm the mariner of storms that will come within a few days, but we shall know In advance whether the seasons will be early or late, severe or mild, and thus be of real service to the farmer all the world over."

Others predlet that education will conquer national jealousy, and that, therefore, international strife will cease. Personal ambitions and petty desire for national aggrandizement must fall to the ground, they hold, before the power of general culture and the universal recognition of truth and justice as the only real arbiters be-

tween the peoples of the earth. Such are, in the main, the forecasts cas to the present century. It is summed up in the following statement by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Univer-

sity of Oxford, England ing among the nations of the earth will solve all their differences. It seems to ome, at the same time, that the recogome, at the same time, that the recognition of certain facts of primary line eportance, and one of the forgation or neglected elements, is the constant moulding of Celtic character which is at work so powerfully both in Great Britain and her colonies and in America, a fact that must lead to a deeper feeling of unity, assisted by education, especially in the higher seats of learning. Sympathy of race and ractal influences will go far toward making war impossible."

It is undoubtedly true. We are fast progressing toward that golden age of which seers and prophets from the beginning have suns. The great Prophet of the last century proclaimed its coming. But it looks as if social conditions are presaging a period of dissolution, tearing down, disintegration as a preliminary to the reconstruction to which we confidently look forward. The last century saw mankind prog-ressing with large strides toward lib-

erty and light, but not till fearful wars had desolated nations. A civilization that is selfish, cold and cruel, is not sultable for Millennial conditions, any more than lead can be substituted for silver, or copper for gold. It must first pass through some process, known only to the great Ruler of the universe and the destinies of mankind, and we look forward toward some great manifestations of His power both in nature and history, during this century, Happy are they who can discern and interpret correctly the signs of the

FOR PURE AIR.

A correspondent, writing from Farmngton, complains that proper attention is not always paid to the heating and ventilation of places of public worship. Many people, he thinks, do not attend he meetings because they are afraid "catching cold," or because of the

Well, there never was any lack of xcuse for non-attendance at church but in some instances the criticism of our correspondent, we fear, is justified It is undoubtedly necessary, during the winter months, to pay particular attention to the heating and ventilation of meetinghouses, and the matter should not be left entirely to those who are young and inexperienced.

If cleanliness is next to Godliness, so is pure air. Some of the greatest manifestations of the Deity have been witnessed upon the lofty mountain tops, or in the forests, where the swee breath of trees and flowers purify the air. An atmosphere laden with poisonous gases necessarily dulls the mind. To many the duty of keeping a meetinghouse unscrupulously clean, warm, and filled with air fit to breathe may seem unimportant, but it is not It is one of the important services connected with worship.

BLUE LAWS BETTER THAN BLOOD

The prevalence of crimes of violence in this city at present reminds the people here of the conditions against which the citizens protested in mass-meetings sixteen or seventeen years ago. The trouble then was that the city government was under the influence of the immoral element, and the decent citizens were treated with contempt by those in power. Matters went from bad to worse, until, finally, in all the Protestant churches in the City resolutions were passed asking the authorities to enforce the laws regulating the social evils. Here is the resolution passed. It is interesting reading at this time;

"Whereas, It is reported on good authority that there are now over eighty licensed saloons in the city; that these saloons, or many of them, ar-kept open on the Sabbath day, and set kept open on the Sabbath day, and set, liquor to minors, contrary to law; that the laws against gambling houses are broken with impusity, and that, apparently, no determined efforts are being made for the enforcement of law against these forms of vice and crime. Therefore it is the sense of this congregation that the city government should strictly enforce existing laws against houses of prostitution, gambling, keeping saloons open on Sunday, and all other forms of vice; also that it is the sense of this meeting that no more saloons should be licensed in this

the evil at that time. It was the violation of the laws regarding the vices mentioned that made the City attractive to all kinds of thugs, and these finally took charge of the streets and thoroughfares at night and it was danfor the citizens to walk to from their homes at that time of the

Like causes produce like effects. For years the saloons have been kept wide open every day in the week, and, some of them, we presume, all night, too, without interference. If the dens of vice where the thugs congregate and plot were reduced in number, as they ought to be, and relegated to a less respectable district than they now occupy; if, further, they were subject to the regulations of the law, and held responsible for the violations of the law, the city would not attract the element that lives by murder and robbery. The police may be ever so efficient-and the officers have certainly done some good work lately-but as long as the dens where criminal plots are laid, are kept open at all hours, day and night, the police force will struggle in vain. The remedy applied must be radical. It must go to the root

This fact the people of New York seem to have realized just now. Some time ago the papers were full of reports of a criminal wave that was sat1 to be sweeping over that city. The authorities wisely concluded to enforce the laws against the desecration of the Sabbath by the saloons, the theaters, and all public places of amusement. The results are almost instantaneous, Other cities should profit by the example of the great metropolis. It is etter to live under "blue laws" than inder a reign of blood and terror,

COMMENTS ON THE CRUISE.

Japan seems to be the only country a which the disputch of our Atlantic fleet to the Pacific does not cause any apprehension for the future. Some of the French savants predict

Some of the French savants predict that the voyage of Admiral Evons will eventuate in a clash because of "Japan's inordinate ambidion to control the Pacific." At St. Petersburg the move is praised. This judgment in based upon Itusia's unconcealed feeling against Japan. It is but another way of expressing the hope that a clash may come. Berlin regards the episode with interest and comes closer than the other nations in realizing the significance of the fleet's movement.

"It cowardly operators would not have dored attempt this daylight robbery themselves. But they had to do was to pull the string. Roosevelt, "the friend of labor," did the rest.

"It was to do this 'job' that Roosevelt pushed the soldiers are holding up the miners while the operators are going it ough their pockets and then kicking them out of the camp, "Goldfield is now a seab cerral and should be named Camp Roosevelt." Let the permanent garrison be established to guard the scabs and starve

right to maintain a navy along its | And thus the President is assailed asking for permission. Every other fire. It seems to we that the very bitifest any nervousness on account of is a testimony to his impartiality and that trip around the Horn would be integrity. puccile. And the Japanese are any-

thing but that.

cruise was ordered, the Japanese have shown a laudable desire for meeting this country more than half way in the disputes about Japanese immigrants. Baron Tshii, who lately visited Canada and the United States for the purpose of studying the situation, has just stated in an interview that his people recognize the conditions by which the United States government is confronted, that they could understand the opposition to an immigration which was thought to threaten the standards of American labor in its wages and its manner of life, and that they were disposed to place the most liberal construction on the pledges into which they had by treaty entered and to stop Japanese emigration to this country altogether. Only they wanted the restrictive order to proced from Tokyo and not from Washington, so that their national dignity should suffer no affront.

We cannot but accept the Presicent's explanation that the naval movement now commenced is the finest possible training for a battleship squadron. Heretofore maneuvers of this character have been confined to theory-on paper. Such journeys cost money and few nations have been able to undertake the expense, When the fleet has reached San Francisco we shall know all about the strong and weak points of our greatest squadron. The entire world will gain in knowledge by the experiences of our scilors, and from that point of view it is of international importance, but from no other.

A COURSE IN FORESTRY,

by the Agricultural College that the Forest Service has entered into an agreement with the College by which this institution, in co-operation with the Forest Service, will give a short course in forestry this winter for 12 weeks, January 7 to March 28, Not only is the course arranged to give he greatest benefit that officers already in the service can obtain in such brief period, but it is expected to be the greatest assistance to those who contemplate taking the civil service examination for Ranger and enering the Forest Service in the future The technical Forestry portion of this ourse will be given by technically trained men in the employ of the Service that have not only been well grounded in Eastern forest schools, but have gained, through practical experience as rangers, technical assistants, supervisors and inspectors, a preparation for giving this instruction that it would be difficult to obtain nder any other conditions.

We are informed that there is great defnand for men with the right qualifications, in the Forest Service. It is in the hope that the Service can be more satisfactorily manned in this Western country that this course is being offered this year. It is the first course of its kind offered in the State. It will prepare men for the Civil Service examination required of those who enter the various grades of the Forest Service.

The College is also offering other winter courses that will be of practical value to all who attend them.

BETWEEN THE CRITICS.

Criticism of men in public office i n this country often carried too near the danger point. This is certainly done in the case of President Roosevelt. The exalted office occupied by the Chief Executive of the United States should be, in some way, protected against the crowd that knows of no distinction between mud-slinging and legitimate cri-

If the subject were not so serious as t is, it would be almost amusing to witness the cross fire directed against President Roosevelt just now, The New York Sun of Dec. 6, for instance, had

"Of Mr. Roosevelt's proficiency in the arts of the politician in the worst significance of that word he has left us no room for doubt. A more conscience less or more reckless demagogue never afficted this country. By slow and insidious degrees he has upset the public confidence, arrayed class against class and fomented mistrust and hatred. No one ever approached him in creating a hopeless disaffection and unrest in the ranks of labor. He joined a labor union under conditions of intense publicity; he has constituted himself the champion of every known exself the champion of every known ex-tremity of labor agitation; he has as-sociated upon terms of close personal intimacy with the worst and most sinintimacy with the worst and most sinister figures among those professional
disturbers of whom Orchard. Moyer,
Petithone and Haywood are the familiar
expression, and he has welcomed them
as the guests of the President of the
United States in the White House at
Washington. All this has been accompanied by the steady denunciation and
sophisticated vituperation of capital, espectally of capital invested in radicoads
and therefore in most intimate contact
with the people: by the steady abuse
of what he called swollen fortunes and
by fixing public attention on abuses in
corperate management in ways as subtile as irresponsible, but excellently devised to arouse and leftame the public
mind."

Here President Roosevelt is accused of being in league with labor agitators against capitalists. But Appeal to Reaon, a publication that speaks for abor, denounces him with equal vehemence, for being in the service of capital against labor. The Appeal, of Dec. 14, spenking of the Goldfield trouble,

It is gratifying to learn that the Japanese are not alarmed. And why should they be? This country has g how to vote next year,"

own shores, east and west. It has a on all sides. If he had not always been right to send its ships out upon any | for a square and fair deal, there would of the highways of the sea, without have been no occasion for this cross country has the same right. To man- terness of the contradictory criticism

But, is such journalism respectable? Is it without danger? There is little There is, as far as the public is doubt that inflammatory newspaper ar-aware, less danger now than ever of ticles and vicious cartoons cost Presia conflict with Japan, Since that dent McKinley his life. Are Americans

too indifferent to learn wisdom of their past experiences?

As an illustration of the value of the criticism that is found in the Appeal it can be stated that that paper de rounced the Idaho courts as the secomplices of plotters against labor, and loudly maintained that the accused labor leaders would not obtain a fair trial. But the labor leader was acquitted. The denunciation was uncalled for. Again, the Appeal presupposed that the troops were sent to Goldfield in the interest of one class and agains another. But the President ordered the troops withdrawn, as soon as he became convinced that there was no necessity for their presence there. How does that agree with the assumption of the Appeal? The record of the President shows that he stands for law and order, and that is the one great needs of this country. There is no room for anarchy under the Unit ed States flag, neither in one wing nor the other, of the social structure,

No genuine boy wants roller skates

One "dry" Sunday does not make a prohibition town.

Will Williams and De Armond meet on the field of honor?

present, It may cost you a friend.

In the election next year the man will count for more than the platform.

If there is to be fun in Goldfield it will come after the withdrawal of the

There are as many causes for the monetary stringency as there are varietles of minds. In New York there are twenty-seven

housand women who are supporting

their husbands. "My mine to me a kingdom is," say the Goldfield mine owners since the advent of the soldiers.

Mr. Bryan says that if he is drafted he will not desert. If he is wise he will avoid sitting in the draft.

How tired of the Powers trial the taxpayers of Kentucky must be when everybody else is weary of it.

The man who at Christmas time hoards money is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be There is one advantage in the wire-

ess telephone over the other kind. The operator cannot truthfully say "the line is busy." The Chicago Record-Herald thinks

the eagle on the new \$20 gold piece "looks like a goose." Yes, the goose that lays the golden egs. Those telegrams the President sent to the Governor of Nevada anent the

sending of troops to Goldfield must have made the Sparks fly. "There are no mollycoddles in Admiral Evans' fleet," says the Baltimore Sun. The danger to the fleet is not

While the New York county committee refused to endorse Governor Hughes he can find consolation in the thought that one refusal is no rebuff.

mollycoddles but barnacles.

Every time you mention the status of the City's finances, the Tribune foams and fumes. It is like touching a boil or stepping on a sore toe. Fut how does that help matters?

The Christmas number of "Utah-Posten" this year is a very creditable number of that publication. It has splendid portraits of the First Presidency and other leading men of the Church, as well as other interesting illustrations, including views of the Latter-day Saints' chapels in the three Scandinavian capitals. The reading matter is appropriate to the season. "Utah-Posten" is a Latter-day Saint, Swedish paper, published in this City, by Mr L. Dahlquist. It deserves liberal patronage. It is a splendid vehicle of communication between citizens of Swedish descent in this country and their friends beyond the ocean,

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood. "Panic: A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear." So says the dic-Honary. "Sudden, unreasonable and overpowering!" Such are the attributes of the panic of 1907, and the greatest of these is "unreasonable."

The trouble comes from men being scared, rather than money being scarce. Lack of confidence is huriing us-not lack of currency. As Professor Sumner puts it: "The panks is a psychological phenomenon not a material condition.

The word "panie" is derived from Pau, the name of one of the Greek gods. He had a human head and the hoofs of a goat, and spent his time playing a flute in the forest. If one of the noble Athenians, who might be wending his way homeward from a midnight feast given in honor of Bacchus, became suddenly frightened at his own shadow or the rustling of leaves in the woods, he would attribute his fright to the presence of Pan; for far be it from the honorable Greek to permit his neighbors to say that he was afraid of the dark. It was not fear-it was merely the spirit of Par that moved him and made him run for

The same Greek idea is present in the heart of every business man today. He is afraid of the dark and runs. He is scared-just as scared as can be-but he wants to blame it on something else, and hence the talk of

Every mill and factory that has shut down has a stack of unfilled orders ahead. Crops have not failed. Bustness is good everywhere. There is lots of money, but it is hoarded up in the proverbial sock, and it is bound to stay there until the "sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear" has been dispelled from the mind of every Ameri-

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

There is an unwrit-ten page of Ameri-can history which bears more eloquent testimony to American admiration of

the Italian hero as soldier and as champion of freedom than any com-memorative bust or eulogistic dis-course. In the summer of 1861 Presient Lincoln appealed to Garibaidi to and his sword to the northern cause, and offered him the command of a northern army. For reasons too ob-vious to require detailed explanation, dispatches relating to this unusual negotiation between the American government and a foreign general were rigorously excluded from the published "Diplomatic Correspondence" of the United States, while newspaper re-

porters of the time had been unal obtain official confirmation of the sistent rumors that were in circulation To many this appeal for assistance from a European soldier seemed humiliating to the national pride; to have openly admitted then the overtures that vere made would obviously have beer to acknowledge the military weakness of the North before the enemy; but cealing the facts in regard to the offer The attitude of our government was frank and loyal. The invitation which evinced its belief in Garibald's sympathy and power to help in its how of direct need was the finest foreign homage ever naid to the storing char-acter and military genius of the great Italian .- H. Nelson Gay, the in Century

Recommended is not half so dan-By a Physician, gerous as hash, soup out of a stock rot, bread pudding, or any other of the sabread pudding, or any other of the sacred mysteries wrought out of stale and decaying odds and ends, which are worshiped by many model house-keepers," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the Christmas Woman's Home Companion. "The substitution of starch for butter or cream, to give body to the cheaper creams and pastes, while very disagreeable, is absolutely harmless, and like the use of rancid butter, or even cheaper fats, such as suct and lard, will promptly reveal itself to the unblunted palate. In fact, candy is peculiarly protected from many adulterations and dangers by the very deliis peculiarly protected from many adulterations and dangers by the very delicacy and purity of the flavor demanded of it. At one time arsenic was said to be used to give the green color to the cheaper grades of candy, but it was never common, and has passed out of use entirely since the introduction of aniline dyes. To sum up, candy when eaten in moderate amounts and

toward the close, or shortly after a meal is a harmless and often beneficial addition to our diet. While a liking for it is perfectly natural and whojefor it is perfectly natural and wholesome, an excessive craving is generally
a sign of disease. Those young ladies
who are said to live chiefly upon candy
and pickles do not owe their pallor
to the candy they eat, but to some
definite morbid condition, most generally based upon a lack of proper exercise in the open air or of sufficient
sleep. This should be corrected by
proper hygienic or medical means, and
then their normal appetite for more then their normal appetite for more substantial foods will return. Falling this, it is perfectly idle to try to cut off their supply of candy. They had better eat that than nothing, which will be their choice until their normal condition is restored."—Woman's Home

Considering
Our Tendency
To Monarchy.

Human nature being what it is, I suppose we must expect to drift into monarchy by and by. It is a saddening thought, but we cannot change our nature; we are all alike, we human beings; and in our blood and bone, and ineradicable, we carry the seeds out of which monwe carry the seeds out of which monarchies and aristocracles are grown; worship of gauds, titles, distinctions, power. We have to worship these things and their possessors; we are all born so, and we cannot help it. We have to be despised by somebody whom we regard as above us or we are not happy; we have to have somebody to worship and envy or we cannot be content. In America we manifest this in all the ancient and customary ways. In public we scoff at titles and hereditary privilege, but privately we hank-In public we scoff at titles and hereditary privilege, but privately we hanker after them, and when we get a chance we buy them for cash and a daughter. . . All of which is natural, for we have not ceased to be human beings by becoming Americans, and the human race was always intended to be governed by kingship, not by popular vote.—Mark Twain.

Practice Cruise of Our Ships cal benefits accruing Is Criticized. Instead of any tactical of Our Ships cal benefits accruing from this "practice" cruise, the navy as a whole generally regards it as one that will involve a considerable loss of efficiency—that is, the fleet will have lost the opportunities which it otherwise could have turned to good account if it were permitted to continue in home waters the tuvaluable work that was begun three years ago. The Pacific cruise will cause a suspension of this work, and will check the wonderful improvement which the fleet has Practice Cruise Instead of any tactiderful improvement which the fleet has commenced to show. No reminder is needed that England, proud mistress of the seas, and whose "march is on the

ocean wave," never marches her armadas on such practice voyages as this ment of modern battle-ship fleets through the manages she does, I don't know where we fleets on such long voyages. Great British set of the such considering her facts on such long voyages. Great British sedulously keeps hers at home an sedulously keeps hers at home and with them it is drill, d

Considering
The Flurry
Unnecessary.

The state of nervous strain and stress in which the country now finds itself we have of great prosperity, when every penny of cash, every dollar of credit, and every sign of confidence were needed to move our crops and merchanand every sign of confidence were needed to move our crops and merchandise to the foreign consumer, the crash came. Cash is being hoarded and credit and confidence are no more. We don't care now who rocked the boat our quarrel is with the tendencies of the times, with the unsettling theories of constitutional. Interpretation, with the rash action of legislatures, with the intolerant criticism of judges, governors and presidents, with ill considered attempts to put the business of the country in a straight jacket by forcing harmful competition and fixing profits, with defamatory articles in jellow journals, with muck-raking magazines. Yes, with all these influences harmful to prosperity we quarrel, and will con-

The Red Book magazine for December is a very handsome number of that always attractive publication. It's art feature is surpassing, almost any previous efforts in that line, and the stories and other features are appropriate to the season. A Christmas Gift, by Harriet Prescott Spofford is the leading story.—Red Book Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

to prosperity we quarrel, and will con-tinue to quarrel till the good sense of the American people again reasserts it-self.—The Looker On.

Many Seasonable Suggestions useful and or-

Z. C. M. I.

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They'll be busy ones. Do your trading as early in the day as possible.

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HALF PRICE.

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All Skirts 25 per cent off Blanket Bath Robes 20 per cent off Long and Short Kimonos 20 per cent off Sateen Petticoats, 20 per cent off Wrappers 20 per cent off Fancy silk, lace and net waists 33 1-3 per cent off Children's Dresses, 8 to 14 years . . Half Price

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Of every description from dia-monds to collar buttons. Our jewelry department is replete with beautiful gifts that give pleasure and satisfaction. A aplendid variety of diamond jew-elry at reasonable prices. Gold watches, chains, lockets, brace-lets, cuff links, thimbles, fancy lack combs and beads. The swellest line of Bead Bags in the city, and also a fine line of solid Gold Bracelets.

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The careful housewife always appreciates gifts that heautify the home. Rugs, carpets, lino-leum. Rissell's sweepers, door mats, pillow girdles, pillow tops, baby robes, drapery silks, and a great variety of curtains and tap-estry partieres in our Carpet de-partment.

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You will find articles that always have an attraction for ladies. Boxes of Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Handbags, Purses, Fancy Scarfs, Lace Collarettes, Ribbons, Perfumes and Pancy Boxes of Stationery,

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Useful presents for men and hove, and tour the home. Tool cabinets and Boys' Tool Chests, Knives and Forks, Carvers—very knives and Forks, Carvers—very fine variety, Bread Knives, Pock— et Knives, Razors, Safety Razors, Skates for Boys, Girls, Ladies and Gents. Ranges, Heaters, Food Cutters, Asbestos Sad Irons, Aluminum Ware, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

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quality is always an attractive feature to a man and we have the best qualities in gifts that men like—Umbrelias, house coats, bath robes, dressing gowns,

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Nothing quite so nice for the money as a fur set or neckpiece, all the new shapes and favoral skins are being shown, and the prices are reduced 25 per cent.

Also variety of Lounging Robes, Ladies' Bath Robes, Silk Kimonas, Silk Petticoats, Mercerized Petticoats, Conts and Suits, White Shawls, Evening Coats and Opera Coats.

Z. C. M. I.

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